



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Southport—Cape Fear Quarantine Station.—No cases have appeared in Southport.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Philadelphia.*—The only outbreak reported to the State board of health occurred in Philadelphia during the week ended March 4, 1899. Ten cases and 2 deaths were reported. During the week following there were 34 cases and 12 deaths, and during the third week 21 cases and 11 deaths. The local board of health considers the epidemic to be declining. No investigations as to the etiology and pathology of the disease have been instituted.

OHIO—*Ashtabula.*—No cases known to have existed in this locality since October 1, 1898.

VIRGINIA—*Fredericksburg.*—No cases have appeared in this locality since October 1, 1898.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee.*—Cerebro-spinal meningitis has been present in the State of Wisconsin in a sporadic form and no more deaths have occurred during the past year than usual. In the city of Milwaukee there were during the year 1898, 31 deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis, and from October 1, 1898, to March 15, 1899, there were 10 deaths. The disease has prevailed in the State for a number of years but only in the sporadic form, and no epidemic has existed.

Smallpox in the United States.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.—Health Officer Woodward reports, March 25, 2 new cases since the 20th—1 on the 24th and 1 on the 25th. Sixteen cases are still under treatment and 5 houses are in quarantine. March 29, 3 cases since the 25th; 1 house released from quarantine and 7 cases discharged, leaving 6 houses still in quarantine and 12 cases under treatment.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville.—Acting Assistant Surgeon McGinnis reports, March 23, 12 cases of smallpox to date, no deaths, 8 cases in hospital, no case in persons previously vaccinated.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore.—Surgeon Purviance reports, March 25, 1 case of smallpox sent to local quarantine.

TENNESSEE.

Dyersburg.—Dr. Farrow reports, March 24, 3 cases of smallpox.

TEXAS.

Eagle Pass.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, March 20, as follows:

During the past week, out of 1,000 persons examined on the trains and bridge, 4 were refused admission because of coming from districts infected with smallpox.

In C. P. Diaz, Mexico, the city just across the Rio Grande from Eagle Pass, the Mexican authorities have vaccinated about all of the children there who have not been previously vaccinated. This step was taken to insure the safety of C. P. Diaz against the infection with smallpox.

During the period when smallpox existed in C. P. Diaz (3 cases some three weeks ago) nearly every person in Eagle Pass was vaccinated, besides a number who lived out of town on the banks of the river. Every precaution is vigilantly taken to prevent the introduction of smallpox into Eagle Pass, Tex.

Galveston.—Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Keiller reports, March 22, 1 new case in a negro engaged in handling cotton. He had not been out of the city and has no history of contact with the preceding case.

Laredo.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports as follows:

March 21: Although this city had been mapped into districts and physicians appointed to each district to vaccinate all persons not recently vaccinated, there are a large number unvaccinated, and, therefore, fuel for the epidemic now in our midst. The physicians did all they could to persuade vaccination, and completed the number of vaccinated and revaccinated since October, 1898, to over 3,000 free vaccinations.

I have often advised authorities to issue some law compelling vaccination by force, if necessary; also, that they should isolate these cases more perfectly. They created no law compelling vaccination and forcibly taking of persons to the pesthouse or detention camp until I returned from Guerrero, Mexico. I found then there had been an alarming increase in the number of cases reported, but I am still in doubt as to the correctness of the reports, as the cases reported do not correspond with the number now on hand.

We shall know the exact number on hand in two days, as by that time all the cases will have been moved into pesthouse by force. The State health officer, as I wired you, took charge and he had to call on United States troops for assistance, as the people would not be moved. The assistant city marshal was wounded on Sunday, March 19, while trying to keep an ambulance at work, and the ambulance had to stop, as there was too much excitement, and the mob was large and beyond the control of the Texas Rangers and city police. The State health officer needed more force, and one troop of the Tenth United States Cavalry was put at the service of the mayor. On Monday, March 20, when the ambulance commenced to move out patients, the mob again became uncontrollable, and the captain of the State Rangers was wounded and one of the leaders of the mob killed and several others wounded. The troops were called upon and responded at once, cleared the streets, and there has been no disturbance since. The ambulances have been running Monday afternoon and all day to-day, the 21st instant. Notwithstanding all this trouble the vaccinating corps, of which I took charge for a thorough house-to-house inspection and vaccination, have had very little opposition. There have been about 12 to 15 refusals, which had to be reported, arrested, and then vaccinated; otherwise no trouble. There have been over 1,300 vaccinated or revaccinated since I commenced, and there would have been more, only I had my corps stop work when any fighting was going on for fear that some of them might be injured. My force is not large enough, but it is all the city said they could afford at present.

The vaccinating corps consists of 5 physicians, with their assistants, who record names, ages, houses, etc., and vaccinate when not otherwise engaged. I had to put a physician with each inspector, as the people

objected to laymen inspection. I expect between isolation, vaccination, and detention of those exposed from now on, that in about three weeks or a month there will not be any new cases to report.

I hereby acknowledge receipt of PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, No. 11, March 18, 1898. I had already received 1 from department in January after application for same. I showed work of Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder to the authorities, but it did not stir them up and finally they called in the State to assist.

They are using at present a large empty wool warehouse as a small-pox hospital. This warehouse has a large yard with a high board fence all around, and takes in one whole block. The only objection is, it is a little too close to the city, but again all the houses contiguous have been infected with smallpox, and all parties living in the neighborhood might be considered immune. Of course, guards are so placed that no one passes on the streets surrounding the hospital and yard. Expect to erect tents in the yard if necessary. The detention camp or house for those that have been exposed is a very large building two stories high, which was erected for a woolen and cotton mill. It is further removed from habitation, but was not in repair when we commenced to move patients.

Report of smallpox is as follows: Week ended March 11, 64 cases, 8 deaths; week ended March 18, 88 cases, 6 deaths. Report at International Bridge and Ferry is as follows: Week ended March 11, vaccinated, 87; deported for refusal to allow vaccination or on account of sickness, 21; examined and allowed entry without vaccination or revaccination, 2,677. Week ended March 18, vaccinated, 88; deported for refusal to allow vaccination or for sickness or other cause according to immigrant regulations, 10; examined and allowed entry without vaccination, 2,113. No soldiers or rangers go with the vaccinating corps.

March 23: The State quarantine officer has all smallpox isolated; 84 at hospital, 80 at convalescent hospital, 6 guarded in city, and 200 in detention. All quiet.

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria.—Sanitary Inspector Snowden reports, March 26, no new case of smallpox since March 20.

Newport News.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles reports as follows: March 23, 2 new cases of smallpox—1 in the city and 1 in the county; March 24, 4 new cases—2 in the city and 2 in the county; March 25, 3 new cases—1 in the city and 2 in the county.

Norfolk.—Passed Assistant Surgeons Smith and Hofman report as follows: March 21, new cases, 5; discharged, 9. March 22, new cases, 6; discharged, 1. March 23, new cases, 5; discharged, 10. March 24, new cases, 8; discharged, 8.

Portsmouth.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hofman reports as follows: Total number of cases from January 1 to March 23, 159; discharged, 94; remaining in pesthouse, 65. March 24, new cases, 0; discharged, 0.